DUST CONTROL/ WIND EROSION

DEFINITION & PURPOSE

Practices of controlling wind-borne dust include phasing, preservation of trees and existing vegetation, minimization of soil disturbance, mulching, watering, wind barriers, and soil binders.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE

Phase work to the extent practical to minimize the amount of area disturbed at one time (see Phasing/Sequencing). Preservation of grass and trees and the use of solid board fences may also serve as wind barriers. For areas not subjected to traffic, vegetation provides the most practical method of dust control and should be established as early as possible. Effectiveness of application of water, adhesives, and chemical treatment depends on soil, temperature, humidity and wind velocity. See MDNR Guide Section 6-103 for additional guidance.

INSTALLATION/CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

Use dust control when clearing and grading activities create blowing dust, especially during periods of dry weather. Water shall be applied by means of pressure-type distributors or pipelines equipped with a spray system or hoses and nozzles that will ensure even distribution. Place barriers at right angles to prevailing wind at intervals of about 10 times their height to control soil blowing. Paved areas that have soil on them from construction sites should be cleaned with street sweeper. Mulching offers a fast and effective means of controlling dust when properly applied. Binders and tackifiers should be used on organic mulches. NOTE: If calcium chloride or spray-on adhesives are used for dust control, a permit may be required from MDNR. Follow manufacturer's specifications for binders and tackifiers.

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Check areas where mulch or binders have been applied for dust control and adjust/reapply as needed, according to manufacturer's specifications.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL

Dust control practices can be terminated when stabilization has been achieved.

ROBUST ALTERNATIVES

- Binders and Tackifiers